EoC included bloody stool (3/3, 100%), diarrhea (2/3, 66%), abdominal colic (1/3, 33%), elevated IgE levels (2/3, 66%), peripheral eosinophilia >500 cells/μL (1/3, 33%).

Conclusion EGIDs in children vary a lot among different age groups and clinical manifestations. Endoscopic exam with biopsy should be considered for unexplained gastrointestinal symptoms which may persist for weeks and lack of infectious etiology. Prompt diagnosis need highly suspicion of practitioners and could avoid unnecessary operation and/or delayed treatment.

696 DELAY OF GASTRIC EMPTYING BY 13C-ACETATE BREATH TEST RELATED TO ORTHOPAEDIC SCOLIOSIS IN NEUROLOGICALLY IMPAIRED PATIENTS WITH GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0696

T Okada, S Honda, H Miyagi, A Takemori. Department of Gastroenterological Surgery I, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan

Background and Aims Delayed gastric emptying often occurs in patients with gastroesophageal reflux (GER) due to neurological impairment (NI). The aim of this study was to evaluate gastric emptying of liquids in patients with symptomatic GER using the 13C-acetate breath test (ABT), and to compare the gastric emptying rates with the severity of orthopaedic scoliosis between patients without and with NI.

Methods Sixteen patients were divided into 2 groups; group 1 without NI (6 patients) and group 2 with NI (10 patients). The liquid test meal consisted of Racol (5 ml/kg) mixed with 13C-acetate (50 mg for infants, 100 mg for children, and 150 mg for adolescents). Breath samples were collected for 13CO2 measurement before the intake of the meal, every 15 minutes during the first 2 hours after the meal and every 30 minutes thereafter to assess the ingestion of 13C-acetate and Racol. 13CO2 was measured using a gas chromatograph-isotope ratio mass spectrometer. The results were expressed as % of 13C expired per hour and cumulative 13C excretion over a 3-hour period. The severity of orthopaedic scoliosis was quantified by Cobb angle.

Results Statistical relations were
1. age and half excretion time in 13C-ABT (t1/2, ex), p=0.0649,
2. age and groups with or without NI, p=0.0018; and age and Cobb angle of scoliosis on plain Xp, p=0.0087, and severe Cobb angle ≥ 30 degree and t1/2, p=0.1962.

Conclusion According to 13C-ABT, the delayed gastric emptying in patients with GER due to NI was related to severe orthopaedic scoliosis.

697 ENDOSCOPIC AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN CHILDREN WITH UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0697

OF Besser, E Celik, S Lacinel, T Kultu, T Erkan, FC Cokugras. Istanbul University Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, Istanbul, Turkey

Introduction The etiology changes according to the age of child for upper gastrointestinal system (GI) bleeding. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) is used to determine the source of upper GI bleeding in 90% of children when performed in the first 24 hours.

Aim In this study we aimed to determine the etiology of the upperGI bleeding in children. In order to determine the etiology we evaluated the EGD and biopsy findings.

Methods We evaluated the EGD and biopsy findings of children who complaint of upperGI bleeding.

Results Eighteen children were in newborn period. We detected that 12 of infants hematemesis was due to swallowed maternal blood by Apt-Downey test. EGD was performed to 6 of newborns and 4 of them had no pathology but 2 had vascular malformations. Eight children were below 1 year of age. We detected Mallory Weiss tear in two infants and moderate severe esophagitis findings was seen on biopsy materials. Six of these cases have both macroscopic and microscopic findings of gastritis on antrum and H. pylori (+). There were 22 cases above 1 year old. Four of them had ulcer on bulb. Six of them had esophageal varices. Mallory Weiss tear was detected on 3 of 12 cases and their biopsies were consistent with moderate severe esophagitis. Macrosopically gastritis on the antral part was detected in 9 cases and biopsies were consistent with active gastritis and also all of them was H. pylori (+).

Conclusion In order to determine the severity of bleeding it is very important to determine the bleeding site and etiology of bleeding. So that a detailed history and complete physical examination is very important. The importance of endoscopy in determining of etiology is undisputed.

698 ELECTROLYTIC AND ACIDOBASIC DISORDERS AT CHILDREN WITH SEVERE DEHYDRATION (CAUSED BY DIARRHOEA)

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0698

M Azemi. Pediatric Clinic, University Hospital Center, Pristhina, Kosovo

Introduction Electrolytic and acidobasic disorders that appear during the severe dehydration are frequent.

Purpose Presentation of electrolytic and acidobasic disorders among children with severe dehydration caused by acute diarrhoea.

Material The examined children were infants and preschool children hospitalized at the Intensive Care Unit during 2007.

Methods Based on clinical assessment and laboratory analysis.

Results During 2007 there were 657 children of different age groups hospitalized at the Intensive Care Unit. The highest number 462 (70.3%) of them were infants and the lowest number of them 195 (29.7%) were preschool age children. The highest number 196 (29.8%) were with the severe dehydration caused by acute diarrhoea, 187 (27.7%) of children dehydrated due to the decompensate bronchopneumonia, whereas the lower number of children of 12 (1.8%) were with acute intracranial disease and other diseases. According to the types of dehydration, there were 100 (51%) of patients with isonatremic dehydration, 54 (27.5%) were with hyponatremic dehydration and 42 (21.42%) were with hypernatremic dehydration. The values of potassium were normokalaemia at 85 (48.3%), with hypokalaemia 80 (40.8%) and with hyperkalaemia 31 (15.8%) of the patients. The lowest values of pH were 6.80, base excess was ~30 mmol/L, urea up to 18 mmol/L. The rehydration was done based on the clinical assessment of dehydration grade and correction of electrolyte disorder, types of dehydration, correction of metabolic acidosis and antidiarreal diet.

Conclusion Severe dehydration caused by acute diarrhoea at our patients was accompanied with the severe electrolytic and acidobasic disorder and still represents the medical and social problem in Kosovo.

699 ROTAVIRUS GASTROENTERITIS AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE IN KOSOVO

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0699

1V Ismaili-Jaha, 2M Shala, 2M Azemi, 2T Hoxha, 2M Avdiu, 2S Spahiu. Pediatric Gastroenterology, University Clinical Centre of Kosovo, Pediatric Clinic, Pristhina, Kosovo

Background Infective diarrhea is a common disease in children under age of five in Kosovo. The most common cause are viruses and among them rotavirus is leading.
The aim of this study was to reveal epidemiological and clinical data of the disease and discuss implemented modes of treatment.

Methods

The medical records of children aged 0–5 years hospitalized with acute gastroenteritis in our facility between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 were retrieved.

Results

Of 1011 patients hospitalized in the study period, 116 were rotavirus positive (11.47%). Of all patients, 74.4% were boys and 82.75% up to one year old. The average age for patients was 16.38 months. Eutrophic were 61.12% patients, with first grade proteinemia 7.7% patients. All patients presented with diarrhea, 97.41% had vomiting and 43.96% fever at the admission. 70.7% of patients had moderate dehydration and 29.3% severe dehydration. Only somewhat less than one third of the patients in study were not treated with antibiotics (36.2%) and somewhat less then every fifteenth was given blood and blood derivatives (6.9%). Every fifth patient in the study had associated disease. All patients were treated successfully.

Conclusion

Rotavirus is responsible for significant portion of the acute diarrhea in Kosovo.

Abstract 700 Table 1

Conclusion

Physicians should be aware of macro-AST as a cause of plasma AST activity elevations. Several laboratory techniques were proposed for diagnosing macro-AST. Some require highly specialized chromatography or electrophoresis. Other have more simple procedures based on immunoprecipitation of macromolecules by polyethylene glycol. There was a simple method as we reported in our three patients.